PRICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, Bear Broome

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- SING

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 585 Broadway, opposite istropolitan Hotel.—Ethiopian Singing, Dancing, &c.—AERPPA A LA MENKEN.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELSY ALLEDS MUSICAL GRAS. &c., Fifth Avenue Opera House os. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth atreet. -Wno Killed in Policeany?

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-vay.—Nagro Comicalities, Berlesques, &c.—The Learner

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Erstorias Mis

BROOKLYN ATHEN.EUM .- BLIND TON'S PAREWELL NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, -Asy Exception.

SUNDAY EVENING .- GRAND SACRED CONCERT, at Irving

New York, Sunday, May 27, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements to insure a proper classification should be brought in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE. The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton May 15, and America, from Southampton May 16, arrived at this port yesterday. The America reports three days later news, but our files and latest despatches are dated only to the lôth of May, two days later than the advices of

the Cuba. The German question remained unsettled and the Old World continued much excited in consequence. Austria, Prussia and Italy were fully prepared for war. The striking of the blow appeared imminent, yet it is evi-dent that there existed a powerful under current tending towards peace. The very doubtful attitude which Napoleon and the Czar of Russia maintained towards the Powers more immediately embroiled, the warning delivered at Auxerre, the neutrality of England and the rapid growth of a peace party in Prussia, with its candidates seeking for Parliamantary honors at a general election just at hand, strengthened its force greatly. Austria has proclaimed a liberal reading of the rights of merchant neutrals at sea during war. Prussia is willing to nego-tiate for the cession of Holstein to her crown, under the Gastien Convention.

The great money panic in England was regarded as ended. Considerable anxiety still existed in London; but every hour which passed without a report of additional failures tended to strengthen the returning con nce. Two failures of an insignificant character were reported after the sailing of the Cuba.

The correspondence which passed between the officers of the Bank of England, Earl Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, provious to the suspension of the Bank Charter act, is given in our column

A Paris journal asserts that the anomalous position which the Bank of England is placed in, exercising vasi "without capital," excites mainly to these money panics. The writer advises Mr. Gladstone to devisasures for the payment of the advances made by the bank to the government to enable it to carry on wars against monarchy, republicanism and the first empire in

The Reform bill and Redistribution of Seats bill of Earl Russell's government were to be given to commit-tee in the House of Commons as one bill on the 28th of May, Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone had been en gaged in a debate of a strictly party character on the

ubject in the House. The great International Sculling Match between Hamill and his opponent is to come off in July. There was very animated betting at Tattersall's on the Derby.

Consols were quoted in London on the 15th of May, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at 85% a 86%, with divi-dond, for money. United States five twenties were at 64 a 65, with a "strong demand" for Illinois Central and Erie. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet and unchanged, with a fair demand, for all descriptions, at previous rates. Breadstuffs quiet and firm. Provision

CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, having on Friday adjourned over to Monday.

The House, contrary to the usual custom this se on Saturdays, transacted considerable business. The ndments to the bill relating to passports were concurred in. A bill was introduced and referred to the mmittee to provide for computing the bounties of veteran volunteers, which proposes to exempt the hundred dollars veteran bounty from the computation of what is to be deducted under the bill to equalize unties, which passed the House on Friday. After the transaction of some other business of no general in sideration of the Tax bill was resumed in Commettee of the Whole. A new paragraph was added im-posing a tax of two and a haif per cent on the gross receipts from passengers and mails of railroad, canal, steamboat and stage companies. An amendment was offered to allow horse railroad companies to add the tax ing the section of the existing law was amended so as to Stevens moved to amend the sixty-fifth section is hereby authorized to appoint an officer in his depart ment, who shall be styled commissioner," and insert the words "Congress, by concurrent action, shall elect a spe-Stevens said he was opposed to giving any more patron-age to the Secretary of the Treasury when it could be avoided, or to any of the other subordinates of a "recre-ant President." Several republican members opposed the amendment, and Mr. Stevens, ascertaining that there was no quorum present, withdrew it, and shortly after

THE CITY.

A mass meeting of Fenlan was held at the Cooper a mass meeting of Fenian was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, when James Stephens delivered a short address on the present condition of the organiza-tion, and afterwards, in answer to a number of questions, gave some interesting particulars relative to the Fenian

Deputy Health Officer Bissell states that there were the Lower Quarantine on Friday and Saturday.

vention of Cruelty to Animals to deliberate on the best material for street paving held a meeting on yesterday evening, at which some specimens of new stone were submitted. It was resolved to invite the opinion of Moore. Craven and Brovoort in the adoption of a suita bir mater al, which would be afterwards recommended to the city authorities.

The Conference for the New York District of the Afri. Methodist Episcopal Church held morning and after noon secret sessions yesterday, at the Zion church, corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets. Another

ration will be held to-morrow morning.

The strike of the ship carpenters, caulkers and joiners ill continues. The strikers intend to have a publi emonstration to-morrow (Monday) to show that they are

Another heavy case of embezziement was made public yesterday. Louis A. Colin, late a clerk in the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., is charged by one of the firm, Mr. W. E. A. Mackintosh, with embezzlement of money, railway bonds and other securities to the amount of \$40,000. Colin, the alleged defaulter, is a native of Prussia, is thirty-five years of age, and has been living abroad since he left the employ of the above firm in 1864. He was committed to the Tombs upon the allidavit of Mr. Mackintosh.

The Board of Appeals mot yesterday to hear applicatofore reserved. As usual there were a good many rejected addresses, but a large proportion of the appli cants having conformed to the orders of the Board re ceived their licenses and went their way rejoicing.

Between eight and nine o'clock last evening a mu was committed in the tenement house, No. 166 Fourth street. The murderer's name is William Cor-mack, that of the victim Richard Pollard.

In the United States District Court yesterday, b Judge Betts, a motion was granted for withdrawing proceeds realised from the sale of the prize st Stephen Hart and the accumulated interest thereose from the Sub-Treasury of the United States, and the ame to be paid into court to await a dis-In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Charles

Zimmerman pleaded guilty to an indictment charge him with stealing certain letters from the Post Off Judgo Nelson sentenced him to two years' imprisonme charging him with passing counterfeit United Sta

East Thirteenth street, in the rear of a feed mill in avenue C, and before the flames could be subdued the distillery was destroyed, resulting in a loss of about \$20,000, and the mill damaged to the amount of \$12,000. The losses are covered by insurance.

A special meeting of the Musical Protective Union which at present is composed of about three hundre members, was held yesterday at the Germania Assemble Rooms, when a special committee was appointed to pre pare a new price list, which will be submitted at the

next quarterly meeting for approval.

The stock market was buoyant yesterday. Governments were strong. Gold opened at 139%, and closed at

MISCRILLAWROUS.

The special letter on the Paris Fashlons which we pub ish this morning will be read with much interest, only as containing a spirited and faithful report of latest styles and mystere prevailing in the dreeses and adornments of the ladies, but as giving a strange and musing expuse of the standard of morals prevailing in very high circles in the French capital.

From Cuba we learn that the Governor General had forbidden the reading of political papers and newspapers to the men employed in the cigar and other manufac-tories, as tending to produce "bad feelings and quarrels

The North Carolina State Convention was in ses The North Carolina State Convention was in session yesterday. Another attempt to adjourn sine die was defeated by a decisive vote. With the exception of a proposition to amend the constitution on the basis of representation there was very little business of any general mansacted. The session will probably be

continued for two or three weeks longer.

The yachting season which is now about commenci promises to be one of great activity. The yachts be onging to the New York Squadron have emerged from their winter quarters in New London, and the owner are making active proparations for the forthcoming regattas. A number of thom—the Picetaing, Haze, Sylvia, Calypso, Rambler, Magie and L'Hirondelle—have bee repaired and refurnished in magnificent style, and lov

of aquatic sports are anticipating a lively season.

A writ of habeas corpus has been granted by the Cane d'an court in the cases of the Fenian prisoners confined at Cornwall. The impression in Toronto is that the court will discharge Murphy and Sheedy. John Moran, whose trial for the murder of Mary Ellen

Reamey has just terminated at Boston, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced by Chief Justice Bigelow to be hanged at such time and place a

Justice Biggiow to be languaged the Executive may appoint.

Another large and disastrous fire occurred yesterday in Oil City, Pa., consuming seventy-five stores, eight hotels, forty dwellings, a church and a seminary, laying half the business portion of the city in ruins and destroping property to the amount of a million of dollars, o which the insurance is not more than one hundred thou sand. It is stated that one hundred and seventy-fiv

The old Harrisburg (Pa.) bridge was destroyed by fi at an carly hour yesterday morning. The flames three ened the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge, a few hur

A fire in Pittaburg, Pa., yesterday morning destroyed ten buildings on Liberty street. The loss is not stated ce amounted to \$14,000, mostly in Easter

Affire in St. Louis last evening destroyed the dru Studley & Co., involving a loss of about \$150,000.

A fire in St. Paul, Minnesota, on Friday night destroye ten buildings, resulting in a loss of \$75,000.

Two Days Later News from Europe-Th Financial and the Political Situation. By the steamers America and Saxonia, from Southampton, we received yesterday two days later news from Europe. The financial panic in England, without any reported increase of tailures of any consequence, had subsided. The suspension of the Bank Charter act on Friday, enabling the Bank of England to come to the pressure on Saturday morning, and confidence was re-established. But the commercial depression on the Continent had seriously there ffected stocks, trade and manufacturing ope rations. That little but ominous speech of Na poleon at Auxerre, in spite of all the pacifi explanations interposed, had been doing its

work, and the end is not yet reached. Meantime, however, the general alarm awa kened by Napoleon's emphatic detestation of the treaties of 1815 bad been somewhat softened by the circulation of probabilities of a Euro pean congress and of assurances of the pacific inclinations of Napoleon. Reflection had in tervened, and La France of Paris says, "Every minute gained for reflection strengthens the chances of peace," and that "many despatches have recently been exchanged and the idea of a congress limited to actual questions gains ground." But the difficulty of convening a congress upon these "actual questions" is a serious one. Venetia, the Danish, duchies, the territories wrested from France on the left bank of the Rhine by those treaties of 1815, are among these "actual questions." The Powers of the Holy Alliance, if called together, will adhere to those treaties. Napoleon detests them. Prussia will hardly consent to enter a congress with the understanding that her surrender of those Danish duchies is to be debated: nor, from her energetic measures for the defence of Venetia, does Austria seem disposed to consider the cession of that province to Italy an open question on any terms short of war Nor is it probable that without an adverse decision by war will Italy relinquish her claims

and designs upon Venice.

Leaving Prussia, Austria and Italy subject to an ultimatum upon each of these "actual questions," a conference between England, France and Russia might result in their settlement; but, as we have said, while England and Russia in council would adhere to those treatles of 1815, France detests them. Russia, moreover, has little to fear and much to hope for from a con-tinental war, and the Czar, like Napoleon, we suspect, will prefer to remain free to shape his own course of action to meet events as they

We have the report from Berlin of a treaty or an agreement entered into between Pruss and Italy, that in the event of a war on the part of either with Austria, neither party shall make peace without the consent of the other. This means that without such an understanding should Italy, with the aid of France, compel Austria to the surrender of Venetia, there would be some danger of a separate peace between Italy and Austria and the diversion of the whole strength of the latter against Prussia.

In this event the armed intervention of Napoleon might drive both Prossis and Austria into terms of peace which would give the lion's share of the spoils to France. Bismark, therefore, is acting shrewdly in this alliance with Italy; but, in any event, let war be com menced between Prussia and Austria or be tween Austria and Italy, the reconstruction of the map of Europe is in the hands of Napoleon and the Czar, and such are the interes each that each may leave the other, with certain easy conditions, to pursue his own game.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the city yesterday evening, caused by the circulation of a report to the effect that hostilities had actually been commenced by Prussia making an act of war by the occupation of Saxony The very latest despatches by the America dated on the 15th of May, make no mention of such an event. Immediately after the sailing of the Cuba, on the 13th of May, Leipsic and its neighborhood were agitated by a rumor, unauthenticated, however, to the effect that the "Prussians had crossed the Saxon frontier, and that a collision between the Prussian and Saxon troops was imminent." We incline to the opinion that the publication of this despatch in full, as it appears in our columns this morning, produced the disquieting effect to which we refer, which agitated many of our German friends to a great extent. Our telegraphic report goes to show that Prussia menaces Hanover as she did Saxony, and it is not at all unlikely that, should war be undertaken, either one or both of these small kingdoms will have to sustain the first shock of the great struggle for reconstruction or solidified empire in Europe.

The elements and the danger of a general European war still exist; nor will they disap-fear until Napoleon shall have recanted his detestation of the treaties of 1815 and agreed to enter into a European congress or until, at least, a conference between Eugland, Russia and France shall have been agreed upon While Napoleon remains free to take his own course, he means war, and by war to enlarge the boundaries given to France by the Holy Alliance. War is not so imminently threatened as it was a few days ago; but the political situation remains substantially the same. THE OPERATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW. -Some

curious features relative to the operations of the Excise law are being daily developed. Over half a million of dollars has been paid for licenses, and somewhere near five thousand grogshops and liquor selling places generally have received the coveted privilege of dispensing the ardent according to law. It would seem that this army of licensed liquor sellers was sufficient to accommodate any ordinary popula-tion; but this is, unfortunately, not the case; for there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of places in the city in which liquor is sold with out license. When the keepers of these places are brought before the authorities for an infraction of the license law, their ples is that inasmuch as they have no license they are not amenable to the statute. The courts have so regarded the cases and dismissed the complaints. It may be inferred from this that it is better to sell liquor without a license than with one; and as one of the curious operations of the law this view of the matter is deserving the promp attention of the Commissioners. In regard selling wines and other liquors on the Sabbath the law is evaded in various ways; and besides being practically inoperative in many case it throws a loose and disorderly class of persons in great numbers upon suburban resorts At the hotels it is only necessary for a person to order his wine a day in advance to enable him to have all he desires. It appears also that a flaw has been discovered in the title of the law; a circumstance which, if carried before the courts, is calculated to vitiate all the operations under the act. It would not be the least curious effect of the law, if this view be sustained by bigh legal authority, to find the Excise Commissioners complained of for y under false whole business of excise is overdone. The Health Commissioners, in connection with the excise, are also running the whole subject of temperance and sanitary regulations into the ground. They seem to lay awake nights thinking of what harmless beverage the people may be deprived of upon the score of improving their health. Not content with stopping the sale of ale, porter, lager beer and all spirituous compounds, they have made an onslaught upon mineral water, plain soda and other innocuous fluids, and are endeavoring to banish them from public places. One of the commissioners-no doubt a learned savant and a philosopher of the pure water gruel schoolobjects even to the use of Croton water in sprinkling the streets. It is all folly to carry reform measures to such absurd extremities. The streets should be kept clean, the sewers cleansed, tenement houses purified; the bone and fat boiling, gas and the many other nuisances which abound in the city should be abolished. This is proper work for the Health Commissioners, and not, like the Board of

Excise, to make silly raids upon sods and gingerpop fountains. COMMERCIAL FRAUDS AND THEIR CAUSES .- The most fruitful cause of the numerous frauds, embezzlements and forgeries of late so common in commercial life, is the gross negligence of business men. In almost every case developed recently in the courts we find evidence of merchants and bankers and brokers throwing thousands and millions worth of bonds carelessly about their offices. The fact is that many of these gentlemen have become so familiar with large sums of money that they have forgotten the value of them. But there is a more reprehensible feature in their care lessness, and that is the temptation to which they expose the young men in their employment. Many of these come from the country They are unused to the vast amount of wealth lying around loosely; they are dazzled by the prospect of sudden riches so easily acquired though at the risk of their reputation; embezzle ment or forgery follows, and in many instance the degradation of the State Prison seals career of future infamy.

If these careless financiers were the only sufferers there would be little pity for them; but the whole moral tone of society is contaminated and the streem of commercial life is olsoned. Frauds of a stupendous character have been made so easy that the wonder is they do not occur more often. If employers will place temptation in the way of their employes they must expect to be fleeced. If they hold immense values in bonds and stocks with so

loose a grasp they must be prepared to los them. There are numbers of young men in the of millions of bonds, and we can see every day boys of fourteen or fifteen years of age going from bank to bank with thousands of dollars in their possession. This is a trial of honesty too much for human nature. This system of laying temptation in the path of the young, whether boys or men, is all wrong and should be aban

NEW ERA OF OPERA AND THE DRAMA. initiatory steps towards the establishment of a new era in the theatrical world of the metropolis were taken yesterday in the opening of the new French theatre last night and the laying of the corner stone of Steinway's new concert hall in the afternoon. The old theatres are rapidly falling into decay, as far as the support of the public is concerned. They are too far down town for the present taste of the people who support the drama, and the majority of them have been so wretchedly conducted as to have become unendurable for some time past. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we chronicle the opening of the Theatre Francaise and the commencement of operations upon a concert hall which will serve the double purpose of a fine music hall and a theatre. The inauguration of the French theatre gives promise of a succession of just the kind of performances for which the New York public have been long yearning-light French dramas and English operettas. The first series commenced last pight; the second will begin tomorrow evening, with the Doctor of Alcan-

The sites of our places of amusement are all being located up town. The churches have led the way, and we find as a general rule that the theatres follow the churches, very often occupying the same buildings, as in the case of Miss Rushton's theatre a short time ago and Bryant's minstrels now, who are about to fit up Dr. Chapin's church with great splendor as a new concert hall. The Academy of Music ! defunct for the present. It is possible that the stockholders may decide to rebuild it. We are not aware of their intentions; but in any event it will be superseded by the new up-town theatres. The Academy has had its day of mischief to the voices of the singers, the pockets of the managers and the good taste of the musical public. Its bad prestige is gone, and even if it should be reconstructed by next fall it will not interfere much with the business of the smaller, more compact and better adapted new houses. The public will never again consent to hear fine operas destroyed and good artists ruined in voice in such a barn as they have been afflicted with for so many years.

LABOR AND CAPITAL-STRIKES OF THE SHIP CARPENTERS, &c .- There are important move ments going on in this city in which labor and capital have come in conflict. We refer to the strikes of the ship carpenters, ship caulkers and ship joiners, for the eight hour system, and the strike of the employers against them. The former are receiving assistance from other trades' associations, the dry goods clerks being the last to extend pecuniary aid; and the latter are bracing themselves against the workmen and threatening to import people from a dis-tance to carry on their business. A large number of meetings have been held on both sides, but a compremise is as far distant now as it was over two months ago. Neither side seems willing to come to terms, and the consequence is that ship building, for superiority in which New York has been world renowned, is being driven from our ship yards to other localities. The mechanics complain of the employers and the employers of the mechanics, and appearances are that each party will carry on the war until it will be difficult to construct a ship here on terms that will enable our ship builders to compete with the builders in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Maryland. This should not be permitted. There is a native pride among the chip carpenters, joiners and eaulkers in this city which should deter them from contributing to a loss of the prestige which they have earned for building the best vessels that ever floated on the ocean. The employers also should reflect before they push matters to extremes. It is necessary, therefore, that there should be a compromise between the two bodies, and all the inflammatory speeches that can be made on either side will fail to reach a proper solution of the question. New York should not forfeit or imperil her reputation as a ship building metropolis by this contest between the em ployers and employed. A fair compromise can no doubt be made and we hold it to be the duty of the prominent men in the movement to see that a settlement of the difficulties is effected with as little delay as possible. The important interests of the city should not be made to suffer by a conflict of this kind between labor and capital.

Musical.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF STEINWAY'S NEW MUSIC HALL. The ecremony of laying the corner stone of this building took place yesterday afternoon at half-past three address on the occasion, after which the numerous company, principally composed of the musical profes-sion, adjourned to the Mesers. Steinway's Hall, where they partook of a sumptuous collation. This music hall, al-ready described in the HERALD, will be ready for occupa-

CONCERTS THIS WERE. This evening the seventh Grand Sacred Concert will take place at Irving Hall. Mrs. Helen Caldwell, Miss Zelda Harrison and other celebrated artists will assist. Mr. G. W. Morgan will preside at the organ.

Mr. Louis Dachauer, organist of St. Ann's chu Astor place, will give one of his masses to-day, at half-past ten A. M., with orchestral accompaniment. At the Church of St. Augustine, Morrisania, Zingarelle's Grand Vespers will be given. Mr. David Harrison is the

organist, and Mr. Goorge Bristow and other artists will The Beethoven Society of Yale College will give a con-

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTHERS MONROR, May 24, 1966.
The following named steamers were sold at Norfolk resterday afternoon at auction:—Waivenock, for \$8,500; Gazelle, for \$5,500; Bertie, for \$2,500; Currituck, for

\$4,200, and barge Bunker Bill for \$2,200. Other vessels were advertised to be sold, but were withdrawn. The steamer Eliza Hancox, employed as a quarantine steamer during the past three months at Cape Henry has been disc harged from the service of the government. The steamer City of Albany arrived this morning from Washington, and will be stationed hereafter at Cape Henry to enforce the recently established quarantim

regulations.

The steamers Saratoga and Albemarle arrived here this afternoon from New York. The Samtoga landed here a detachment of recruits for the regiments inside the fort, and in leaving the wharf accidentally got aground on Hampton Bar, but was pulsed off by the steamer Albe

Death of Calvin Fletcher.
INDIANATORN, Ind., May 26, 1868.
Calvin Fletcher, one of the first settlers of this c.ty, and a prominent banker and citizen, died to-days.

NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

Inother Attempt to Adjourn Sine Die Defeated-Proposition to Amend the Constitution on the Basis of Representation-No Important Business as yet

Weeks' Longer, &c.
RALEIGH, N. C., May 26, 1868. RAZEIGH, N. C., May 26, 1866.

The State Convention resumed its session this morning. The entire forenoon was occupied in taking up the calendar of the previous session, laying en the table many proposed ordinances anticipated by the action of the last session of the Legislature, and passing others to a second reading and final passage. All of them being of a purely local character, they are not given at length. Among the new ordinances presented were those to amend the constitution on the basis of representation; one relating to workhouses and State penitentiary, and one relating to a stay law for dobts contracted during the late war.

A resolution was adopted that the Convention will not consider ordinances or other matters of a legislative character except such as may have been recommended by the Governor, and to confine its action to questions of constitutional reformation.

by the Governor, and to confine its action to questions of constitutional reformation.

A resolution was put upon its first reading to appoint a special committee to declare what has been done and what is necessary to be done to restore the State to its full relations to the federal Union.

Another bold attempt was made to get the Convention to adjourn sine die, but it was met with a decided defeat, by a vote of sixty-four to thirty-seven.

The Convention has not fairly entered upon important business, but will no doubt get to work next week, when questions relating to reconstruction, repudiation and matters connected with the freedmen will be discussed. The session will probably last for about three weeks.

THE FENIANS.

Meeting at the Cooper Institute Last Evening-James Stephens on the Situ-ation-More Questions and Answers, &c. James Stephens delivered his second address in this city last evening, at the Cooper Institute. About eigh teen hundred persons were present and the platform was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Harp yolunteered for the occasion, kept the audience in good humor until half-past eight o'clock, when Mr. Daly, District Centre, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced Mr. Stephens, who was greeted with great enthusiasm One of the audience called out, "How about Judge Keogh ?"

friends asked about Judge Keogh. I have only to say that I do not care to talk about fifthy subjects. (Ap plause.) He has been fitly designated as the assassing judge. Mr. Stephens then went on to state that the believed that Ireland was never yet more entitled to admiration that it was during the lest year. The movement for its liberation had very much misrepresented, and why?

They read the Herald, The Herald been very much misrepresented, and why? (A voice—They read the Herald,) The Herald is a good authority for many things, but he supposed it was not infailible, and the American press had been very indugent towards him. (appliance.) Great injury had resulted to the cause from the Campobelle expedition, which was about as sensible as would have been an expedition to Japan. He then denounced any movement on Canada as a gross betrayal of Ireland. (The amouncement was greeted with loud applianse and cries of "Good.") The Moffat Mansion organization had been broken up forever. Propositions had been made to the other leaders that the people in Ireland should be consulted before any definite action was taken. All that was required now was union and organization in America and pecuniary assistance for the men at home. He believed that he should be able to raise \$100,000 in this city alone. (Several voices—"We will give it to you, and \$500,000 if it is necessary.") Mr. Stephens then announced his wish that all questions asked him should be in writing. After a few additional remarks to the effect that fighting would commence this year, he said that before he ieft New York (which would be on Thursday next) a plan of operations would be submitted to the different circles.

Mr. Stramsses then read out the first question, which was, "Mas it through your interference P. J. Meeban's life was saved in Ireland?" to which he replied, "On three different occasions I saved him from a traitor's death." (Cries of "Don't save him again.")

The next question excited considerable laughter. It was, "Has Napoleon the key of England in his pocket if he chooses?" to which Mr. Stephens replied, "He has been likened to a political spirinz; and it is understood to be a great source of his power that he keeps his mind to himself." (Cheers and yells.)

A man with a strong senter asked, "What is your opinion of the cotton hall seller in the Bowery?"

The laughter which this singular question excited din of subside for several minutes, when Mr. Step

the right way.

A prudent member of the organization asked, "What has become of the million of dollars subscribed here?"
To which Mr. Stephens replied that during eight years he had received but £30,000, and that a committee was at present investigating the linancial affairs of the organization. (Cries of "That's good.")
In suswer to another quest on he stated that the movement would go on whether the Sweeny party assisted them or not.

ment would go on whether the Sweeny party assisted them or not.

What has become of Schofield and Nagle? (A voice—"Loope they are not in hell.") Mr. Stephens, "It is better to have a little mystery about these matters. There is a determination that all men of that kind shall meet with their deserts." (Applause.)

A man in the back seats asked, "Bo you think the French people are in favor of the movement?" Which received the non-committal answer of "I think the French people are in favor of liberty all over the earth," An inquisitive person sent up the question, "Is it true that you dined with the Marquis de Boissy?" Aft rafew minutes' thought Mr. Stephens answered, "It is true that he has ever been a firm friend of Ireland and hater of England. It was owing to that he asked me to sit at his table."

his table."

A number of other questions of a similar nature were asked by the audience and answered by Mr. Stephens, after which he was presented with a bandsome green flag, and then closed the meeting with an exhortation that aff present should enlarge their present circles, and if possible form new ones.

Murder in Fourth Street. A TAILOR STABLED BY A PELLOW WORKMAN—THE MURDERER AT LARGE. Between eight and nine o'clock last evening a murder

was committed in the tenement house No. 166 East Fourth street, under circumstances which, as far as known, admit of no palliation.

The victim was a tailor named Richard Polls

native of Ireland and twenty-four years of age. He wa as a journeyman, but left him about eight days age Last evening, about eight o'clock, the deceased was seen to go into the apartments of Cormack, and the latter was seen going out about nine o'clock. Shortly after some

seen going out about nine o'clock. Shortly after was seen going out about nine o'clock. Shortly after some children, while running through the baliway near Cormack's rooms, observed deceased lying across the threshold of the door covered with blood. The alarm was immediately given and the body was taken in charge by the Seventeenth precinct police.

The apartment in which the deed was committed is the one in which the deceased and Cormack formerly worked. It is in the back basement of the tenement above mentioned, and is about twelve feet square. In the corner near the entrance door stood the workbench. Opposite the door is the freplace, alongside of which stood a chair, and opposite the workbench is a door leading to a small bedroom.

When the body of deceased was discovered it was lying, as stated above, across the threshold of the door, with the feet in the hail and the head in the room; the right arm was thrown back above the head and the left one lay at the side; on the chair were the coat and vest of deceased, and immediately in front of the chair a large pool of blood; on the bed in the inner room was Cormack's shirt, stained with blood and torn as if it had been hurriedly dragged off.

The wound seem is to have been made with a broad, heavy, double-edget bowie knife, and is a clean cut, full two inches in length, between the right shoulder bone and the first rib. From appearances, it would seem as if Pollard had beer a sitting on the chair and Cormack had stabled him frour, the front, as the weapon cut through the lapel of Vice coat and the clothing of deceased and entered the body as stated above, in all probability reaching the lung and destroying the power of speech. B would also seem as if deceased had taken of his coat and vest, list them on the chair and cormack had stabled him frour, the front, as the weapon cut through the lapel of Vice coat and twee he had not been a rested, the circumstate and started to leave the room, but having gone as lar was the threshold became insensible and feli in the

Confederation in New Brunswick.

St. John, May 26, 1866.

The result of the election to-day in Carleton county was another victory for the confederates, their candidates being both elected by a large majority. The friends of confederation here are jubilant. There has been most intense excitement throughout the city all day.

Probable Discharge of the Cornwalt Feniams.

Togoxro, C. W., May 26, 1866.

The court this afternoon granted a writ of babeas corpus in the case of the Cornwall prisoners. The argument for their discharge will be heard on Thursday next. The general impression is that the court will discharge Nuryhy and Sheedy, if not all the prisoners.

GREAT FIRE IN OIL CITY.

Seventy-Ave Stores, Eight Hotels, Forty Dwellings, a Church and a Seminary Destroyed.

One Hundred and Seventy-five Families Rendered Homeless.

The Loss Estimated at a Million Dollars.

On. Crry. Pa., May 26, 1866.

egions took place in Oil City to-day. The whole east side of Oil creek, comp

ness portion of the city, is in ashes. Seventy-five stores, eight hotels, forty dwellings, a rch and a seminary are a mass of ruins The loss is one million of dollars, which is insured for

nly one hundred thousand. The following are among the principal sufferers:—
Gordon & White, Mercantile building—Loss \$40,080;

Fox, Fuller & Co., lumber—Loss \$70,000; insured \$12,000. Robson & Co., pipe works,-Loss \$30,000; insured

\$5,000. Alfred Wright, tools and tubing-Loss heavy. Bishop & Dawson, dry goods--Loss \$10,000; insured

Burchard, Casterlino & Co., hardware-Loss \$30,000; insured \$12,000.

Williams & Co.—Loss \$40,000; insured \$20,000.

The oil shipping portion of the city sustained no loss. Over one hundred and seventy five families have been rendered homeless by the fire.

Fire in Pittsburg. Pirrinung, Pa., May 26, 1806.

A fire occurred this morning involving the de truction of ten buildings on Liberty stepet. The loss is neavy. The principal sufferers are James Dain & Son, livery stable; J. W. Fouly, flour and feed; Kier, Glover & Co., fire brick manufactory; T. J. Blackman & Co., dining salgen, and A. Faber & Co., confectioners. The mour-

The Old Harrisburg Bridge Burned. HARRISHURG, May 26, 1866.
The eastern end of the old Harrisburg bridge was

destroyed by fire this morning. The flames were dis overed about midnight, and before one o'clock the entire portion of the structure reaching from Harrisburg to Foster Island was burned and fell in charred runs. The flames threatened the Cumberland Valley Railros br dge, a few hundred yards below, which was only saved after much exertion

Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 26, 1865.

The large wholesale drug house of Peter Eblow, on Main street, and the extensive job printing and station-ery establishment of R. P. Study & Co., adjoining, were stroyed by fire this evening. The loss will probably reach \$150,000. Amount of maurance unknown

> Fire at St. Paul. Sr. PAUL, Minn., May 25, 1866.

A fire to-day destroyed the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Messrs. Allen & Champlain's daug store, and eight smaller buildings on Third street. Loss \$75,000. Partially insured. PAVANNET, May 25, 1806.
The steamer Standish was destroyed by fisc at Four

Mile Point, in the Savannah river, last night, with 250 bales of cotton. The boat was insured for \$4,000, and he cotton fully insured

About half-past ten o'clock last night a fire broke out in the distillery No. 649 East Thirteenth street and in the rear of the feed mill No. 217 avenue C. When first seen the flames were in the engine room; and soom spread to the upper floors, and before the fire was extinguished the entire contents of the mill and distillery were consumed. The buildings and machinery of the distillery and mill were owned by Jacob J. Rosen The damage will be about \$20,000; fully insured in city insurance companies. The distillery had just been rent insurance companies. The distillery has just been rented by Sommers & F. Rosenstein. There were several mea at work on the premises when the dire broke out. There was about \$1,200 worth of feed destroyed in the mill, owned by variout parties; no issurance. The engineer says he left a candle burning in the engineer com about half an hour before the Fre originated, and on hearing the cry of fire he ran into the engine room, but could not see the candle. The fire was burning apparently about two feet from where he left the light?

Paving the Streets.

The committee appointed by the Society for the Pre-cention of Cruelty to Animals to deliberate on the best o'clock yesterday evening, at the rooms of the so The chair was taken by Mr. James Brown, and Mr. Wad

dell acted as Secretary.

Mr. Charles A. Bristing submitted specimens and read some important suggestions written by Mr. J. C. Brevoort, of Brooklyn, which laid down that the great objections to the present pavement are necessity of frequent re pairs, and smoothness, which renders the slipping of porses inevitable. The basalt now used is so-hard that horses inevitable. The charact now used is so-part that it cannot be roughened except at a cost of new pavement. The stone of which Trinity church is built is the best material for paving this city.

Mr. Brazovr moved that Mr. Craven and Mr. Brevoort be invited to give the benefit of their experience in the selection of a suitable material for paving, which was

ecommendation of a material a concernation for horses to travel on.

Mr. Bano, president of the society, said that, having been in Florence and other European cities, he could peak with some experience on the matter. He entertained the strongest conviction of the superiority of maradamized pavement, submitted a sketch, with a dis-

gram, showing the superiority of an iron pavement with parallel grooves running long-tudinally.

Another gentleman from Harlem rose and was proceeding to demoish all kinds of pavement, unless a new steam wagon invented by him for street travelling should receive prior consideration, when he was declared out of order.

Mr. Bung announced that he received a letter from Mr. Frank Leslie in favor of day meetings, as the evening ones are inconvenient for several gentlemen who would otherwise attend.

The Charkean said it rested with the society to da termine the hours of meeting, and he thought, therefore, the suggestion might be adopted. The meeting the n adjourned.

BEV. DR. CHARLES CONSTANTINE PISE, a distinguished Roman Catholic divine, paster of the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sydney place, Brook

lyn, died at his residence in that city yesterday, at the age of nearly sixty-five years. Dr. Pise was the son of an Italian gentleman of ancient and noble family. His mother was an American lady, a native of Phila delphia. The deceased was placed in the George-town College at an early age, that famous institu-tion being then as now under the control of the Order of Jesus. Graduating then most creditably, tion being then as now under the control of the Order of Jesus. Graduating then most creditably, he went to Rome to pursue his theological studies, but returned after two years and completed his prejaration for the ministry, under the tutelage of Rev. Dr. Banti, the preceptor of the late Archbishop Hughes. He was ordained priest in 1825, and commenced his labors in Frederick, Md., but subsequently removed to Baltimore, where he officiated at the Cathedral. The labors of his position, together with the performance of a large amount of religious literary work which he attempted, impaired his health, and he again visited Rome for a respite. While there he was made Doctor of Divinity, and honored with the title of Knight of the Roman Empire. Upon his return to America he settled in Washington, and, through the influence of Henry Clay and other warm personal friends, he was elected Chapian to the Senate of the United States. On the invitation of Dr. Dubois, then Bishop of New York, he afterward came to this city and officiated at St. Peter's, in Barclay street, till 1849, when he removed to Brooklyn and purchased the church in Sydney place, with which he was connected at the time of his death. Dr. Pise was acknowledged one of the most eloquent and learned divines of his church in America, as he was one of the most industries and faithful laborers in it. Aside from his labors with his spiritual charge, he devoted much time to literary pursuits. He was the author of "Letters of the Truths of Catholic Boctrines," "A History of the Church from its Establishines to the Reformation," "The Acts